

Henry M. Hale.

Mrs. E. H. Evans.

CLOTHING

Astonishment Astonished!

Amazement Amazed!

Paralysis Paralyzed!

One Price to all, and for Cash a complete line of **Children's, Boys', Youths' and Men's** Clothing that has no Equal for Quantity, Quality, Workmanship or Price in Topeka. Style and Fit Unexcelled.

A store room 20x80 feet Full from end to end of Clothing Exclusively. We cordially invite you to call and examine our stock, get acquainted with us, and our mode of doing business, and **Learn our Prices.**

We are here to **Stay**, our stock is **All New, Fresh and Clean**, direct from **Manufacturers**. Bought in the **Middle of the Season** at from

20 To 25 PER CENT

less than goods **Bought Early**. The Knife was used **Unmercifully** by the **Manufacturers** and as they were **Anxious for Money**, we own our stock **VERY LOW**.

We ask a share of your patronage, if upon **Examination** you find our **Statements Bona Fide**.

The only **ONE PRICE CASH CLOTHING HOUSE** in **TOPEKA**.

812 Kansas Avenue,
NORTH TOPEKA.

Hale & Evans.

VOTING ON SUGAR.

Amendment to Retain the McKinley Bounty Defeated. Other Votes.
WASHINGTON, June 5.—The voting on the sugar schedule began promptly at 1 p. m. The first vote was on the amendment fixing the date when the sugar schedule should go into effect and the sugar bounty be terminated on January 1, 1895.

On the Jones amendment the vote resulted: Yeas 40, nays 31. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hill did not vote and Mr. Peffer voted with the Republicans. Allen and Kyle voted with the Democrats. Brice and Vilas withdrew their votes, being paired with Wolcott and Mitchell of Oregon.

The next vote was upon the amendment offered by Senator Manderson of Nebraska, providing for the retention of the bounty provision of the McKinley law. The amendment was defeated, yeas 32, nays 40. Hill voted no, also Allen and Kyle. Peffer voted with the Republicans.

Manderson's third amendment was defeated; yeas 31, nays 39. Allen and Kyle voted with the Democrats.

Mr. Manderson next proposed an amendment decreasing the bounty one-tenth each year until the time fixed in the McKinley law for total expiration. This was also defeated; yeas 34, nays 37. Allen and Kyle voted with Republicans.

Hill did not vote.

Manderson offered an amendment applying the bounty to beet and sorghum sugar only, and after 1895 reducing it to

one cent per pound. This was also defeated; yeas 34, nays 37.

Allen then offered an amendment to add at the end of the paragraph a proviso that the bounty shall be eight-tenths of one cent for sugar produced in the United States in 1894 and it was also defeated—yeas 32, nays 40.

Speaking on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, Senator Chandler expressed his belief that senators should not have speculated in shares of the sugar trust while the tariff question was pending. He said no vote should be taken until the investigating committee had probed the whole subject of undue influence.

NOT YET SETTLED.

Cripple Creek Mine Owners Do Not Like the Terms.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 5.—Many of the Cripple Creek mine owners are not disposed to abide by the terms of the agreement made at Denver last night by Gov. Waite, representing the miners' union, and J. J. Hagerman and D. H. Moffat, representing the mine owners.

The excitement here is greater than at any time since the beginning of the trouble. Another trainload of deputies was sent to Divide today with a gatling gun, which was bought at Chicago. Sheriff Bowers declares he will arrest all strikers who have broken the law by their action at Hill Hill.

The miners will meet today to consider the agreement made by Gov. Waite. It is not expected that the troops will reach Cripple Creek before tomorrow.

Subscribe for the Daily State Journal.

GRAIN GAMBLING.

The Presenting of Mr. Hatch's Anti-Option Bill,

Brought Out a Lot of Curious Testimony.

EUROPE INTERESTED.

Senator Peffer's Speech Has Been Translated Into German.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—[Special.]—In bringing forward the ammunition for his fight for the anti-option bill Chairman Hatch has produced a mass of very curious testimony. So little attention has been paid to it that few people know how deeply Europe is interested in the same question. The Hatch bill and report thereon and Senator Peffer's summary on the same subject have been translated into German and are being used to create sentiment for a bill lately introduced into the reichsrath. France also is moving in the same direction with a curiously worded measure to prevent gambling transactions in grain. Mr. Hatch has received an interesting private letter from the English promoter of anti-option legislation—Mr. Charles W. Smith of Whitney Court, Herefordshire. He was recently called before the royal commission on agriculture and gave evidence which was forwarded at once for use in the discussion here and reads very much like a Kansas or Missouri member's speech in the house. Mr. Smith says that his attention was first called to gambling transactions in grain, cotton and silver in 1875; that he has made a study of the subject ever since and noted that all states subject to such transactions have declined enormously in price, while others have declined but little, and a few have advanced.

Grain Gambling.

Least this should seem a mere coincidence, he goes on to show how the basis of free trade, as laid down in 1846, has been completely changed by these transactions and both the producer and the consumer wronged, especially the former, and that, while formerly the decline in grain was followed by a nearly similar cheapening of bread, and so of other products, there is now no correspondence. The intermediate step of gambling has intercepted the gain to the consumer. Referring to the early periods in grain dealings, he says: "The bear at that time was unknown, all the operators being bulls. Now the bear interest is far more powerful than the bull when settlement is a necessity. What is needed is a protective action against those disastrous innovations by which the farmer has become the tool of the gambler the whole year round and has lost all power in fixing prices of agricultural products. Bears and futures have combined to depress prices to an alarming extent, as they are beyond legitimate results of supply and demand and have set up an artificial barrier between producers and consumers."

To enforce his statement Mr. Smith presented tables of the decline in wheat, cotton, silver and other articles affected by gambling transactions and contrasted the prices with those of other articles not affected. He argues that a decline of 60 per cent in wheat under this gambling system may be attended with a cheapening in bread only one-fourth as great and similarly in cotton. He shows how the operators combined to catch the Lancashire manufacturers and force up the prices of cotton at the same time they forced down prices to the producer, and his estimate is that Lancasters between 1875 and 1890 lost £15,000,000 by these manipulations, while the cotton producers lost very much more. So far his facts seem applicable to American conditions, but he goes on to show the evil effects of gambling in "warring" of pig iron, copper, tin, sugar, coffee and tea, of which we had not yet heard much in this country. He closes with this curious statement: "Bimetallism is impracticable if gambling in silver continues. It is only since silver became a registered commodity in London that the anti-option bill, and that he is a very real Englishman is shown by the fact that he speaks of the latter as having been "ordered before the committee on ways and means by a majority of 168 to 53" and directs his letter to "Senator Hatch, American congress."

The State Bank Tax.

The anti-option bill of a warm discussion over the bill to repeal the tax on state bank issues was well realized, although Mr. Springer's opening speech was quite tedious and listened to with impatience by a thin house. He seemed to labor very much in speaking and could not be heard distinctly across the hall. The next speech by the veteran made a growl was delivered with surprising energy and in a voice which made the lightest articulation clear in every part of the gallery. He agreed with Mr. Springer in opposing the repeal, but differed radically in his method of perpetuating the national currency. Mr. Lawson of Georgia made the first speech in favor of repeal, and those three practically made the arguments, which were merely elaborated by succeeding speakers. Two facts were noticeable—that all the speakers claimed to be in favor of an increased and steadily increasing circulation, and that nearly all agreed that the great fault of the present system is the want of elasticity in the currency. Any one who will read this discussion and then read that which took place in the house early in 1892, in which Roscoe Conkling and Owen Lovejoy bore a prominent part, may be surprised to learn how little progress has been made in congressional knowledge of monetary science by all the experience of 22 years.

Life Fence on Finance.

"Our position on this and all such questions," says Life Peace, "is clear and consistent. We look on all banks of issue as nuisances and arguments in their favor as obsolete. We consider that the world has outgrown such things, and we are only a little more opposed to state bank money than to national bank money." And there are several old heads in congress who say that this is only the beginning of a discussion which will end not in restoring the old state banks, but in sending the national banks to join them in limbo. Meanwhile Mr. Bailey has been collecting ammunition for a hot fight on his anti-option resolution, which he hopes

to get through both houses speedily. It declares as the sense of congress that the secretary of the treasury has no authority to sell bonds except that given by the act of Jan. 14, 1875, and under that act only for the redemption of specie payments, and that it is an unlawful conversion for him to apply the money thus obtained in paying current expenses. A large majority—in fact, nearly all—of the judiciary committee agree with him in this view.

ARTZ HAS RETURNED.

He Makes a Flying Trip to Topeka—Will Go Back Tomorrow.

"Captain" H. H. Artz of the Topeka commonwealers is in the city today. He said: "We're still in Kansas City, Mo. We went into camp along the Missouri river bottom at Kenosha park last evening. I bought two Sibley tents for the men with the money we had collected. They are conical and will hold the men nicely. Then I had to pay \$12 to get the men there. I bought a flag and a staff out of my own money."

Artz says that the people of Kansas City have loaded down the men with provisions. "Yesterday in the parade a clothing store gave each man a pair of socks, and another merchant gave each man a handkerchief. We marched ten miles."

"What kind of men are Gen. Bennett's forces?"

"They are all right. There are some foreigners among them, but they are all American citizens. My men are all Americans, also."

"Captain" Artz says he intends going down the river with General Sanders. If General Sanders is not released within the next week, however, he expects to have boats furnished and his army and household effects will sail down together. Artz expects to leave for Kansas City tomorrow morning.

The Home Guard will meet at the Populist league rooms and march to the state house steps this evening, where speeches will be made. S. M. Scott is booked for a speech.

EVERY ONE ATTENDS

Says Rev. Anna Shaw in Speaking of Her Meetings.

Rev. Anna Shaw returned today from a tour over the state. She is very much put out about a statement in a purported interview in a Kansas City paper with Miss Anthony, which says that only old men and women were attending her meetings.

"To tell you the truth," she said, "the men came to our meeting in such large numbers that we have had to turn many away, and we have been compelled to issue an order that half the hall be reserved for men. They have been all right and with us until we reach the question of a plank in the platform, and then we have only found four or five in each assembly who are opposed to that measure. If we are defeated this fall it will be because we have been sold out to the whiskey and foreign element."

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

They Meet in State Convention at Columbus Today.

COLUMBUS, O., June 5.—The delegates to the Republican state convention met at 2 p. m. The officers to be filled and the men who will be nominated ere Secretary of State Samuel M. Taylor; School Commissioner O. T. Corson; member of board of Public Works Charles R. Groce; Franklin J. Dickman, for renomination as supreme judge; his opposition in Judge John A. Shanley of Dayton, and Judge John A. Price of Bellefontaine.

The convention was called to order by J. C. Bonner of Toledo, chairman of the state central committee. The convention has 866 delegates. This is the fortieth annual convention in Ohio. Chairman Bonner's opening speech was to the effect that the country needs a regular business management. He then introduced the temporary chairman, Hon. Bellamy Storer.

THE HARRISON IDEA.

Women Rather Endorse It at the Meeting Today.

The Kansas Woman's Republican association is in session in the L. O. O. F. hall at 710 Kansas avenue.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns, who is president, delivered a short address this morning after which Susan B. Anthony made a statement concerning the need of a suffrage plank in the party platforms.

Mrs. S. A. Thurston and Miss Della Sunderland were appointed a committee on credentials.

Mrs. Minnie D. Morgan, Mrs. Mattie A. Burris and Miss Della Sunderland were appointed to prepare resolutions.

A committee to select a suitable badge for the association was also appointed.

The association will take a stand on the financial question and the following resolution will be suggested: "Resolved, that we urge such financial legislation as shall give the people of the United States the most stable money. We believe that in order to maintain the parity of gold and silver, an international agreement is necessary for the coinage of silver."

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster addressed the association this afternoon.

There will be a mass meeting at Hamilton hall tonight, when Mrs. Foster will be the principal speaker.

Found Notice.

Taken up and impounded in the City of Potwin Place, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1894, the following described animals found running at large contrary to the ordinance of said city, to wit:

One brown or black mare supposed to be fourteen years old.
One three-year-old horse colt, bay.
One two-year-old bay mare.
One one-year-old bay mare colt.
Said animals unless redeemed will be sold at public auction for cash to the highest bidder at said point, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1894.

H. H. Hill.

Prompt money, lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good real estate in Topeka and farms in eastern Kansas.

Mortgages always on hand in sums to suit, of the kind that conservative investors desire.

T. E. BOWMAN & CO.

Read the "Wants." Many of them are as interesting as news items. See if it is not so.

Having purchased F. W. Whittier's interest in the firm, we are prepared to give the people of Topeka the best market affords. — WHITNEY & SON, 780 Kansas ave.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEWS OF KANSAS.

A Destructive Windstorm Passes Through Bourbon County.

Missouri Pacific Out of Atchison Short of Coal.

OTHER STATE NEWS.

A Lawrence Jointist Must Serve His Time in Jail.

FR. SCOTT, June 5.—A destructive wind storm passed over the northwest section of this county, ruining crops, blowing down buildings and laying trees low.

The wind was accompanied by a violent rain, and growing corn and other grains were laid low. Trees were uprooted, window glass destroyed and houses and stock barns were carried from their foundations. It is learned that there were but two men seriously hurt. The damage to live stock, crops and orchards will be heavy.

MUST STAY IN JAIL.

Douglas County Commissioners Have Good Reasons for Refusing Pardon.

LAWRENCE, June 5.—Some time ago Harry Wilson, convicted of selling liquor, made application for pardon to the county commissioners which application was rejected. A letter was read to the board from the governor's private secretary stating that Wilson had applied to the board of pardons for pardon and asking why the commissioners had not pardoned Wilson.

The board replied that it was its belief if Wilson were released the county would be put to the expense of another conviction, because Wilson has been running a very low dive and is a bad character.

SHORT ON COAL.

Missouri Pacific is Not Running Any More Trains Than Absolutely Necessary.

ATCHISON, June 5.—The Missouri Pacific is not handling any more freight than is absolutely necessary, on account of the scarcity of coal. An order is expected daily to stop the running of certain freight trains on the Central branch.

No extras have been sent out on the Central branch for some time, and will not for some time to come, except for stock or other perishable freight.

Charged With Killing Her Husband.

SMITH CENTER, June 5.—Mrs. J. B. Beasandall, whose husband died under circumstances which gave evidence of morphine poisoning a few weeks ago, has been arrested, charged with his murder, and now lies in jail at this place. The preliminary examination will take place Friday.

Grocery Firm Fails.

FR. SCOTT, June 5.—The grocery house of W. U. Bell & Co. has made an assignment. The nominal liabilities are \$7,500, while the assets are \$15,000. Mr. Bell says that he will pay dollar for dollar if given time. Inability to make collections is the cause for the failure.

Republican Delegates.

The following are the delegates from Wabunsee county to the state convention: John Thompson, Eskridge; H. C. Sprague, Chalk Mound; F. L. Raymond, Vera; W. S. Bolton, Paxico; T. S. St. John, Wabunsee; J. W. Core, Eskridge; J. B. Barnes, Alma.

U. S. Court Convenes.

LEAVENWORTH, June 5.—The June term of the United States court has convened here with Judge Thomas of Fargo, N. D. on the bench. The Hillman case is the first on the docket but it will not be tried this term.

TODAY'S MARKET REPORT.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Wheat was strong today on the frost scare. Trade was active, shorts hurrying to cover. July opened $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ higher at 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, lost $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢, advanced to 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Corn was strong on crop damage reports. July started $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ higher at 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and advanced to 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Oats strong; July 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Provisions were higher on the strength in grain and small hog receipts. July pork opened $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ higher at \$11.75 and sold up to \$11.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

July lard, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Estimated receipts for Wednesday: Wheat 60 cars; corn, 270 cars; oats, 170 cars, hogs 26,000 head.

| | | Up'd | High | Low | Clo'd | Yes. |
|--------|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| WHEAT— | Jun. | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 55 | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | July | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | Sept. | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | Dec. | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 61 | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| CORN— | Jun. | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | July | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | Sept. | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | July | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| OATS— | Jun. | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 36 | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | July | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | Sept. | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | July | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; trifle higher good demand. Prime to extra native steers, \$4.50@4.75; medium, \$4.25@4.35; others \$3.85@4.10; Texans, \$2.90@3.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000. Shipments, none. Active 5 to 10¢ higher. Rough, heavy, \$4.80@4.50; packers and mixed, \$4.70@4.75; prime heavy and butchers weights, \$4.80@4.45; assorted lights, \$4.70@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,000. Slow and weak; rather on down turn. Top sheep, \$4.00@4.50; top spring lambs \$4.75@5.00.

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, June 5.—WHEAT—1¢ higher. No. 2 hard, 49¢; No. 2 red, 51¢; No. 3 red, 48¢@49¢; rejected, 42¢@44¢.

CORN—1 cent higher. No. 2 mixed, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 white, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Oats— $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ higher; No. 2 mixed 37¢@37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

RYE—Steady. No. 2 45¢. FLAXSEED—Steady, \$1.22. BRAN—Firm. 55¢@57¢. HAY—Firm. Timothy, \$8.00@9.00; prairie \$5.50@6.50.

BUTTER—Active and steady; creamery, 14¢@15¢; dairy, 12¢@14¢.

EGGS—Firm; strictly fresh 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,900; shipments, 1,500. Market strong 10¢ higher. Texas steers, \$2.25@3.80; Texas cows, \$2.50@2.80; beef steers, \$3.25@4.50; native cows, \$2.00@3.65; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.75; bulls, \$2.40@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 12,400; shipments, 1,000. Market 5 to 10¢ higher. Bulk sales, \$4.50@4.55; heavies, \$4.50@4.60; packers, \$4.50@4.60; mixed, \$4.45@4.55; lights \$4.40@4.50; yorkers, \$4.50@4.55; pigs, \$4.30@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,700; shipments, none. Market steady.

New York Stock Market. American Sugar Refinery, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$; A. T. S. F., 73 $\frac{1}{2}$; C. B. & Q., 77 $\frac{1}{2}$; Erie, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; L. & N., 44 $\frac{1}{2}$; Missouri Pacific, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Reading, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; New England, —; Rock Island, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Paul, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$; Union Pacific, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Western Union, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chicago Gas, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$; Cordage, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$.

LOCAL MENTION.

Mrs. John Klopstein and Mrs. James M. Chisham of Atchison are visiting their sister, Mrs. S. A. Swenson, of Lowman Hill.

S. R. Wharton, general agent of the New York Life Insurance company, moved his office, yesterday, into room 15 in the Columbia building.

The case of the mayor and city council of Salina against the railroad of that city for a lower rate on coal was submitted to the board of railroad commissioners today.

Grand Master Geo. W. Clark has issued a dispensation for Albert Pike lodge of Masons at Wichita. The lodge will be organized with twenty-two members. The W. M., is Geo. L. Pratt; S. W., Elmer E. Bleckley; J. W., Thomas G. Fitch.

Something wrong when you tire too easily. Something wrong when the skin is not clear and smooth. Something wrong when you take De Witt's Sarsaparilla. It recommends itself. J. K. Jones.

The marvelous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is based upon the corner stone of absolute merit. Take Hood's throughout the spring months.

Call at

Mme. Marmont's
NEW STORE,

COR. SEVENTH AND KANSAS
AVE., TOPEKA,

FOR THE BEST STYLES IN

MILLINERY

AND THE
LOWEST PRICES

IN THE CITY.

701 KANSAS AVENUE.

Woman

You have your troubles, but we have the remedy. We know this because ladies who use

Viavi

tell us so. If you are not fully convinced of its merits, ask some of your friends about it. Some of them, probably, have used it. We are willing to stand or fall on the testimony of ladies who have used Viavi. You should profit by their experience.

Don't